



FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-032
Thursday
15 February 1990

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-032

CONTENTS

15 February 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

EPLF Repels Naval Attack, Sinks Warship [Voice of Eritrean Broad Masses]	1
EPLF Statement Views Relief Effort, Mitsiwa [Voice of Eritrean Broad Masses]	1
EPLF Rebels Say Dergue 'Seized by the Throat' [Voice of Eritrean Broad Masses]	1

Somalia

Prime Minister Samantar Forms New Government [AFP]	2
--	---

Tanzania

Minister Comments on South Africa, Apartheid [Cairo MENA]	2
---	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

European Community Not To Lift Sanctions [AFP]	3
Jackson Meets Mandela; Cuts Visit Short [SAPA]	3
Mandela Seeks Judicial Inquiry on Natal Unrest [SAPA]	3
Mandela, AZAPO Hold 'Constructive' Meeting [SAPA]	4
British Television Interviews Mandela 14 Feb [BBC]	4
More on Mandela Interview [Johannesburg TV]	5
'Quite Aware' of White Fears [Johannesburg TV]	5
ANC's Slovo Discusses Continuing Armed Struggle [Johannesburg Radio]	5
'Most' SACP Members To Remain 'Underground' [THE WEEKLY MAIL 9-15 Feb]	6
Union Leader Views Recent Events, Future Policy [NEW NATION 9-15 Feb]	6
DP's Worrall Discusses ANC Negotiating Stance [Johannesburg International]	8
Government To 'Clarify' Protest March Policies [SAPA]	9
15 Feb Press Review on Current Problems, Issues [THE STAR, etc.]	9

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Withdrawal Talks Delayed at RSA, U.S. Request [Johannesburg Radio]	11
KUP Commentary Criticizes Cuban Troop Presence	11

Mozambique

President Chissano Departs for Libya 14 Feb [Maputo Radio]	12
'Bandits' Kill 45 in Ressano Garcia Train Ambush [Maputo Radio]	12

Namibia

UN Official Discusses Angolan Border Security [SAPA]	12
SWAPO Announces Jackson Visit 15 Feb [SAPA]	12
Danish Government To Lift Sanctions 21 Feb [SAPA]	13
Nujoma Offers Geingob Prime Minister Post [SAPA]	13

Zimbabwe

Joshua Nkomo Congratulates Mandela on Release [SAPA] 13

WEST AFRICA

Niger

Situation in Niamey 'Considerably Eased' 13 Feb [AFP] 14

Senegal

Violence in Dakar as Wade Returns, Vows Resistance [AFP] 14

Ethiopia

EPLF Repels Naval Attack, Sinks Warship

EA1402183890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] The naval force of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], repelling a futile attempt by the enemy deployed from Dahlak [island off Mitsiwa] yesterday captured one enemy warship and sank another one.

Twenty-three enemy naval personnel, who were aboard the warship, were captured.

In the offensive carried out by the naval force of the EPLF, a total of two Dergue warships have been captured and 10 others have been sunk. Forty-four enemy naval personnel, including one captain, are in the hands of the EPLF.

EPLF Statement Views Relief Effort, Mitsiwa

EA1402190190 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has called upon all concerned parties and humanitarian organizations to supply emergency food aid only through routes that are convenient to them.

In a statement issued today, the EPLF said that it had notified all concerned parties earlier that the Dergue's precondition for Mitsiwa Port to be the only corridor for emergency food supply was only a pretext for the Dergue to buy time for military preparations and that this trend was very dangerous.

[Words indistinct] the EPLF said that at the Atlanta talks the Dergue had rejected proposals, presented by the EPLF, on how emergency food aid could best reach the affected people, and that the Dergue had endangered the peace process by opposing the issue of observers and was preparing itself for a military attack, using famine as a tool.

In such a situation, the EPLF statement said, there was no alternative but to take the necessary military action.

For peace and stability to be given a chance at all, the EPLF statement said in conclusion, the oppressive Dergue system should be abolished. The situation

brought about by the Mitsiwa attack will enhance aid efforts in the future even further.

EPLF Rebels Say Dergue 'Seized by the Throat'

EA1200085200 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1630 GMT 11 Feb 90

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Mitsiwa—the name itself magnifies the major victory. It is not just that the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] took control of the town, the big town, one of the two big ports of Eritrea; it is also because Mitsiwa is a crucial gateway to the Mitsiwa-Asmara road, which is the supply route for the Ethiopian (?existence) in Eritrea. All the arms the Dergue imports to massacre the Eritrean people and the food supplies for the Dergue forces in Asmara, Keren, and other fronts come through Mitsiwa. Mitsiwa is, as the Dergue itself stated the day before yesterday, its throat.

There is another reason why Mitsiwa is very decisive for the Dergue. By holding Mitsiwa, the Dergue, in cooperation with its foreign collaborators, has stated that food aid for famine victims can only come in through Mitsiwa, thereby using for its military purposes the food it gets in the name of the hungry people. By selling and exchanging this food aid, the Dergue has acquired millions of birr, vehicles, and material, which have enabled it to withstand the struggles of the Eritrean and the Ethiopian people in the past years. For all these reasons, the Dergue defended the Mitsiwa-Asmara road with forces armed to their teeth with modern weapons, each having [words indistinct].

It is very clear that when Mitsiwa is in danger, the Dergue will not spare any forces anywhere, for its existence depends on it. In the last three days, the Dergue left no stone unturned to save Mitsiwa, but it was not able to deter the EPLF and save its throat. Since the Asmara-Mitsiwa road is now divided into two and Mitsiwa has been captured, the Dergue has been seized by the throat. Nevertheless, the Dergue has not yet admitted its defeat. Gathering all the forces it can get hold of—and as the Dergue itself has said, it will make any sacrifice possible—it will surely make a do-or-die attempt. To nip this attempt in the bud and to keep up our historic victory, the heroic EPLF popular army has this morning started a strong offensive on the Keren front at Rora Mensae. This is a historic moment.

Dear Eritrean people, within the country and outside, strengthen the EPLF offensive with whatever you have. It brings the good news of peace and freedom.

Dear Eritrean youth, the youth living in the enemy-held towns and patriotic young refugees are physically participating in the heroic deed being carried out by the likes of you, making history with gallantry. Strengthen the EPLF, which is carrying out this historic act. Follow it with gallantry.

All Eritreans working for the Dergue in its various establishments, do not sink with the Dergue's boat, which is capsizing. This is the moment to repay your people, forgetting any crime you committed before. Cooperate with your freedom struggle in various ways. Demolish the Dergue establishments. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Prime Minister Samantar Forms New Government

*AB1502151190 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT
15 Feb 90*

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Feb 15 (AFP)—Somali President Mohamed Said Barre has accepted a new government formed by Prime Minister Mohamed Ali Samantar, the official SOMALI NEWS AGENCY (SONNA) said here Thursday [15 February]. Only seven former ministers retain posts in a new 20-strong cabinet, reduced from a previous 29.

President Said Barre dissolved his government on January 9, complaining that the ministers had failed to tackle the social and economic problems facing the Horn of Africa country, which is also beset by civil war. The ousted ministers were said by reliable sources to have been placed under house arrest in the Somali capital while assistant ministers controlled day-to-day business.

Among a number of senior politicians who lose their jobs are the president's half-brother Abdurahman Jama Barre, who is replaced as long-serving foreign minister by Ahmed Jama Jangali, former Somali ambassador to London.

Also out is powerful Interior Minister Ahmed Suleiman Abdalla, replaced by the assistant secretary-general of the ruling Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP), Abdulkadir Haji Mohamed.

Three new ministers were formerly deputy ministers. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Minister Comments on South Africa, Apartheid

*NC1402214990 Cairo MENA in English 1844 GMT
14 Feb 90*

[Text] Cairo, Feb 14 (MENA)—Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjami Mkapa reiterated that Africa will pursue its efforts even after the release of the black nationalist Nelson Mandela till it completely gets rid of the racist regime in South Africa. In press statements released today at the end of the final session of the coordination committee on the liberation of Africa, Makapa pointed out that the African continent will continue to practise all forms of pressure on the regime in South Africa including the armed struggle and application of international economic sanctions. The minister further called for the release of other political detainees and the end of the state of emergency in South Africa.

Answering a question on whether the release of Mandela means the normalisation of relations between the white minority and the black majority the Tanzanian minister pointed out that the laws which differentiate between the whites and the blacks are still in force, noting that the racial government still earmarked about 89 per cent of the land for the whites, whose number amounts to five million people.

He added that the apartheid policy is still in force as the blacks have no right to vote in elections. He pointed out that the frontline countries would constitute a big power in confrontation of the racist regime mainly in the wake of the independence of Namibia as its victory gives a momentum towards ending this regime in South Africa.

European Community Not To Lift Sanctions

AU1502130590 Paris AFP in English 1244 GMT
15 Feb 90

[Text] Strasbourg, France, Feb 15 (AFP)—The European parliament voted Thursday [15 February] not to lift economic sanctions against South Africa, and called for the release of all political prisoners there and the lifting of the state of emergency.

While hailing the release of Nelson Mandela, members of the parliament considered there was a need to maintain economic, financial and diplomatic pressures on Pretoria.

The resolution was opposed by conservatives and liberals, who complained that it offered no prospect of a possible lifting of sanctions.

The European Commission, executive arm of the European Economic Community, considers that the pressure on South Africa needs to be kept up until reforms there are "irreversible".

The question of sanctions, which the EEC imposed in 1986, is on the agenda of an informal community foreign ministers' meeting to be held Monday [19 February] in Dublin.

Among the leaders of the 12 EEC states, only Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has called for the easing of sanctions following the release of Mr. Mandela, as a way of supporting President Frederik de Klerk's reforms.

Jackson Meets Mandela; Cuts Visit Short

MB1502093990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0937 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Report by Joan Fubbs]

[Excerpt] Soweto Feb 15 SAPA—It would have been wonderful if Martin Luther King had been present, the Rev. Jesse Jackson said after his meeting with Mr. Nelson Mandela at his home in Orlando West on Thursday [15 February].

"My meeting with Mr. Mandela was inspiring and exciting as we shared our thoughts", he said.

The American leader arrived at the Mandela home with his wife, Jacqueline, just after 9 am on Thursday. They met for about an hour, during which it seemed no in-depth political discussions took place.

He then left for Johannesburg to speak at a press conference at midday.

Mr. Jackson described the new developments in South Africa which had taken place since President F.W. de Klerk's parliamentary address and the release of Mr. Mandela as a "concrete, hopeful sign" that Mr. de Klerk

appeared to have embarked on a road that would lead South Africa out of the "immorality of apartheid" and towards democracy.

"These two men, Nelson Mandela and De Klerk, hold in their hands the key to a new South Africa."

As Mr. Jackson entered his car, he said he was optimistic in spite of the overwhelming difficulties that still lay ahead and would have to be faced by the liberation movements as well as the South African Government. [passage omitted]

[Umtata Capital Radio in English at 0800 GMT on 15 February reports: "Jackson has decided to cut his visit to South Africa short and will be leaving for Namibia tomorrow."]

Mandela Seeks Judicial Inquiry on Natal Unrest

MB1502160990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1605 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Report by Joan Fubbs]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 15 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] patriarch Nelson Mandela on Thursday [15 February] called for an urgent judicial commission of inquiry into the violence that has wracked Natal Province since 1986.

Mr. Mandela issued the call in a series of wide ranging interviews with local journalists at his home at 8115 Vilakazi Street in Orlando West, Soweto, the sprawling black township on the outskirts of Johannesburg.

More than 2,800 people in various Natal townships have lost their lives as communities have been attacked with guns and hatchets, whole farmsteads razed, with thousands of people becoming refugees overnight.

"One of the main problems, which has now complicated the whole situation, is the role of the police.

"There is evidence that they have actually been inciting and supporting Inkatha against the UDF [United Democratic Front].

"One of the clearest illustrations of this was when Mr. (Adriaan) Vlok (law and order minister) met with Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi and made a public statement accusing the UDF and its affiliates of being responsible for this (the violence). Any individual, who is impartial and who wants to criticise things fairly and justly, will listen to both parties before he makes a decision."

Mr. Mandela added that from the minister's condemnation of the UDF after only consulting with Inkatha, "there is a clear indication that the police are prejudiced".

Commenting on a government decision to send 1,000 troops to Natal to reinforce the police, the ANC leader poured cold water on the idea.

"Troops alone will not help. The whole issue will have to be thrashed out, especially those issues aggravating the situation."

In response to whether he would be prepared to use his personal relationship with Dr. Buthelezi to resolve the internecine bloodshed, Mr. Mandela said: "I would be happy to play a direct role if asked to do so by the ANC leadership."

Mandela, AZAPO Hold 'Constructive' Meeting

*MB1502100290 Johannesburg SABA in English
0958 GMT 15 Feb 90*

[Report by Joan Fubbs]

[Text] Soweto Feb 15 SABA—A constructive and promising meeting took place between Mr. Nelson Mandela and the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) executive on Thursday [15 February] morning in Orlando West, Soweto, an AZAPO spokesman said.

"We have always been united in our aims and that is the liberation of the oppressed people in South Africa, but we have differed on strategy and tactics about how this should be achieved," said the spokesman.

He added Thursday's meeting had for the first time got down to the basic issues and this was only possible because of Mr. Mandela's stature and non-partisan approach to liberation.

"Unfortunately we have not historically had the occasion to develop the close links with the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] and UDF [United Democratic Front] leadership as is necessary for us to unify strategy and tactics. Mr. Mandela, because he symbolises all the liberation movements' aspirations, is able to act as a catalyst in this new phase of a united thrust."

He said AZAPO had scheduled a national meeting in March and the next meeting with Mr. Mandela would have to be before then.

The AZAPO spokesman was clearly enthusiastic and confident that Mr. Mandela would resolve the major differences between the ANC and AZAPO.

"This morning's meeting was constructive and promising, more so than we had anticipated, and I am sure our membership will agree when they hear our report back," he said.

British Television Interviews Mandela 14 Feb

*MB1402185490 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After his exhausting day yesterday making his keynote speech to the crowds in Soweto, Nelson Mandela has today been giving brief interviews to journalists. Since his release from 27 years in jail on Sunday [11

February], Mr. Mandela has talked a lot about one person, one vote on a common voters roll for all South Africans. Our correspondent James Robins asked Nelson Mandela if he thought President de Klerk's government was ready to accept that:

[Begin recording] [Mandela] Well, their concept of group rights means that they are not ready to accept the principle of one-person, one-vote, but we are determined to negotiate on the basis of this demand. But at the same time we are consciously aware of the concern of whites over this demand, and we are prepared to address it.

[Robins] And how do you answer the concern of whites who think that they will be swallowed up by simple majority rule?

[Mandela] That is what we want to address.

[Robins] And how do you do it?

[Mandela] No, we won't go into specifics just now except to assure you that this is a matter, you know, which we realize how important it is in order to reach a settlement.

[Robins] You say that President de Klerk isn't yet ready to accept simple majority rule—one person, one vote. What are you going to do if he doesn't concede in negotiations?

[Mandela] We should not prejudge issues. I have found him to be a flexible man and a man of integrity, as I expressed before. And the advantage of dealing with a man, you know, who is flexible and who knows what is going on is the fact that the possibility of a settlement is always there.

[Robins] The government would like a settlement before it has to face problems in another white election in just over four years' time. Can you reach a settlement in that time?

[Mandela] Well, to me, I think that it is possible to reach a settlement within that time. They themselves, I think, they are keen on that a settlement should be reached before the end of their term.

[Robins] The British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher has invited you to go to London to see her. You are going to Stockholm to see Mr. Oliver Tambo. Will you go on to London, and what will you say to Mrs. Thatcher given her opposition both to sanctions and to the armed struggle?

[Mandela] That will be determined by the ANC [African National Congress]. All that I can say is that I am convinced that the ANC will consider such an invitation very carefully. An invitation from a British prime minister is something that should be carefully considered, and I am sure the ANC will do that.

[Robins] You have achieved legendary status during your years in prison, Mr. Mandela. Are you worried about living up to that legendary status?

[Mandela] No. There is no single individual who can undertake the enormous task of solving the problems of this country. One can only achieve that if he works and through his organization; if there is collective effort; if there is teamwork. And that is why I am not worried, because I am aware that our organization has made fantastic progress during the time in which I have been in prison. And if anybody has acquired any particular status, that is due very largely to what the organization has done. So, I am not really worried as long as I work through my organization. [end recording]

More on Mandela Interview

MB1502062590 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 0430 GMT 15 Feb 90

[From the "Good Morning South Africa" program]

[Text] In an interview with BBC-TV reporter Tim Robbins, Mr. Mandela commented on the ANC violence and when a settlement would be reached in South Africa.

[Begin recording, in English] [Robbins] The government would like a settlement before it has to face the possibility of another white election in just over four year's time. Can you reach a settlement in that time?

[Mandela] Well, to me, I think that it is possible to reach a settlement within that time. They themselves, I think are keen that a settlement should be reached before the end of their term.

[Robbins] What pressure are you going to bring to bear on the government, because many people in this country are alarmed by your recommitment to armed struggle as a part of your struggle. You said the struggle must be intensified. Does that mean that you are going to go back to putting bombs in white shopping centers?

[Mandela] If the whites want us to move away from the atmosphere of confrontation and conflict, then they must adopt, they must support the government in its effort to reach a peaceful settlement.

[Robbins] Many white civilians were killed by bombs in recent years.

[Mandela] Just as many whites have killed many blacks. You can't avoid people being caught up in crossfire when two groups are shooting at each other. [end recording]

[Johannesburg Television Service in English at 0500 GMT adds: (Begin Mandela recording) "And the people must not be worried only by the casualties which are caused by the oppressed, they must also be worried, you

see, about the series of casualties which have been caused by the government, you see, over many decades." (end recording)]

'Quite Aware' of White Fears

MB1402181490 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1600 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Mr. Nelson Mandela said today that the African National Congress would not make the introduction of one man, one vote a precondition for negotiations with the government. He was being interviewed by Britain's Independent Television News.

[Begin Mandela recording] We are quite aware of the fears of the whites in the country of being dominated by blacks, and we are addressing that very seriously and very earnestly. And I am convinced that in discussions between the ANC and the government, we will be able to find a solution which will be accepted by everybody, black and white.

As far as we are concerned, sanctions have worked very well. We of course regret that [as heard], because we wanted to move away from the atmosphere of confrontation and conflict. We would like that our established policy of settling problems through peaceful means should again be restored. [end recording]

ANC's Slovo Discusses Continuing Armed Struggle

MB1402151890 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says it is still united in its view that its armed struggle cannot be suspended unilaterally.

Mr. Joe Slovo, a member of the National Executive Committee and secretary general of the SACP [South African Communist Party], said in Lusaka that this view has not only already been expressed by the Executive Committee, but also by Mr. Walter Sisulu and Mr. Nelson Mandela. Consequently, at this stage there is no talk of a dispute within the ANC over ending military activities.

Our political staff reports that other members of the committee say that the scaling down of armed activities would be part of the negotiation process. Therefore, it should be accepted that a strategy concerning this would also enjoy attention this week. The ANC's national executive committee earlier today began meeting in the Zambian capital of Lusaka to formulate a response to President F.W. de Klerk's reform initiatives.

Our political staff reports from Lusaka that the meeting is regarded as decisive, particularly with respect to maintaining the initiative in the process on the path to negotiations.

'Most' SACP Members To Remain 'Underground'*MB0902232590 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 9-15 Feb 90 p 10*

[Report by Gavin Evans]

[Excerpt] Forty years after it was banned, the South African Communist Party [SACP] is legal again—but for the time being most of its members will remain underground.

Leading SACP member Govan Mbeki said he expected the party to have a strong legal component, but that it would be necessary to maintain the underground arm, at least until negotiations were concluded.

"Although the government has been pressured to introduce the reforms of the past week, it is uncertain whether this process will continue to its ultimate conclusion.

"Given the current conditions, and while there continues to be such uncertainty, it will be necessary for the party to operate at two levels—both above and underground, but always under the same single discipline."

Mbeki, who returned from Lusaka on Tuesday [6 February], said he expected the SACP to continue to operate as a vanguard party, but with a far larger membership, particularly among workers.

"The SACP has never been a mass party and I'm sure it will still be selective in choosing members. But at the same time it's going to be less conservative in its recruitment than was the case when it was in conditions of illegality.

"I expect we are going to have a much larger party than ever before because it will be able to operate relatively openly and recruit membership on a more concerted basis."

The 79-year-old former African National Congress [ANC] national chairman said the unbanning was "very, very good news" and he expected the SACP to have a "major impact on political thinking in South Africa."

He said the party would continue to have a strong focus on the working class.

"The SACP already has tremendous prestige among workers and the oppressed people generally, and I'm sure this will grow in the more favourable climate which now exists."

Over the past four years party banners and slogans have become commonplace at United Democratic Front and Congress of South African Trade Unions events. Internally produced copies of the party's magazine *Umsebenzi* have been widely distributed.

This suggests the presence of an internal underground organisation and a substantial support base.

But at the very time when the party's prestige at home is higher than ever before, socialism is facing its greatest crisis in over 70 years.

From Tiananmen Square to the Berlin wall, from Bucharest to Azerbaijan, "existing socialism" has either had to initiate drastic renewal or has been thoroughly discredited.

Given the importance for the ANC of maintaining western support, this creates major difficulties for the party, and makes it unlikely that large numbers of SACP members will reveal themselves.

It is common cause that a significant proportion of ANC members are also active in the SACP. But the number of public faces do not go far beyond party chairman Dan Tloome, general secretary Joe Slovo and veterans like Ray Alexander.

Within the country the release of known members like Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Ahmed Kathrada and Elias Motsoaledi has eased this situation, but it is likely that some other ANC members will emerge. [passage omitted]

Union Leader Views Recent Events, Future Policy*MB0902231090 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English
9-15 Feb 90 p 11*

[Interview with Jay Naidoo, Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) secretary general, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] New Nation: What implications does the unbanning of the ANC [African National Congress] and the SACP [South African Communist Party] have for relations between COSATU and the principal liberation organisations?

Jay Naidoo: Firstly the unbanning of the ANC, the SACP and other organisations must be seen as a victory for our people—that is, it is primarily the result of our mass struggles and the support of the international solidarity movements.

COSATU has always allied itself to these organisations because their political programmes have advanced the interests of the working class. And it will continue to do so.

At the same time both the ANC, SACP and COSATU itself have always stressed the independence of the labour movement in a post-apartheid society.

COSATU, as a mass-based working class organisation, will maintain its own mass character and accountability to the democratic control of its own membership.

NN: Can you say that events in Eastern Europe have influenced thinking in COSATU?

JN: Yes, the relationship between COSATU, the ANC and SACP, must also be informed by what has happened in Eastern Europe.

If one analyses the reasons for the failures of (Stalinist) socialism in Europe, one can point to the fact that mass organisations like trade unions and other social institutions in those societies, became conveyor belts of either the political party or the adjuncts of the state apparatus. And what that resulted in was the bureaucratisation of the state apparatus and the alienation of the leadership from the mass of membership, so that the masses of people had no control over the decisions that affected their own lives.

NN: Some people have called for the disbanding of structures and the collapse of these structures into the ANC/SACP. What is COSATU's position on this?

JN: I think this is an erroneous and short-sighted view. It must be remembered that the ANC is the head of the national liberation movement, while the SACP acts as a vanguard party of the working class. Membership to either organisation is by individual membership as they are not fronts but political organisations subscribing to particular political programmes.

But the task of building structures of these organisations after decades of brutal apartheid repression falls on the shoulders of all committed to transforming SA [South Africa].

However, I must stress the emphasis of the ANC, SACP, COSATU and UDF [United Democratic Front] on the need for autonomous mass-based organisations capable of independent action to advance the interests of their constituencies.

We have also fought bitter battles to build non-racial democratic national sectoral organisations among workers in the form of COSATU, youth, women as well as civics in the communities. There must always be a significant role for these organisations in any post-apartheid society.

However, there are certain structures or organisations that will have to discuss disbanding or redefining their role to give way to a new set of conditions that exist in SA.

But we support the ANC view that cautions against over-hasty decisions that have not been rigorously and democratically discussed in our structures. We certainly cannot decree such policy decisions through newspapers and from public platforms.

NN: What would COSATU's relations to the SA Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) be in a post-apartheid SA?

JN: The whole question of our relationship with SACTU is something that will be discussed between ourselves and SACTU very shortly. As I have said, the new conditions in our country will force all our formations to

re-examine their role and the way in which they contribute to advancing the liberation struggle.

COSATU today stands as a giant of the working class in our country. We have organised more than a million paid-up members. But at the same time we must remember that COSATU carries with it the proud tradition of worker resistance starting as far back as the Industrial and Commercial Union formed in 1919.

SACTU, formed in 1955, contributed greatly to this history of worker resistance.

Therefore the comrades who are active in SACTU will always have a role to play in building COSATU because they have always seen themselves as contributing to strengthening workers organisation in terms of the principle of one union in each industry and one federation in one country.

NN: Is there any possibility that COSATU would affiliate to the SACP, it being a workers' party?

JN: No, there is no question of affiliation to the party and basically the party has never put forward such a proposal. In fact, the party has done the opposite—it has stressed that the labour movement would have to remain independent and under the democratic control of its membership.

NN: What is the likelihood of individuals from COSATU taking up positions within the ANC if elected?

JN: We have always argued that we cannot separate our struggles on the factory floor from the broader struggle for political freedom. COSATU, through its affiliates and membership, has committed itself to active involvement in building all organisations that advance our interests as the working class. We have always said that we must view our struggle for national liberation as part of an uninterrupted struggle for social and economic emancipation.

We have done that in a way that we have built structures on the ground that have become embryos of people's power.

So COSATU at the moment allows every individual in our organisation to join any political organisation and that will continue to happen in a post-apartheid society.

The whole issue of whether national leadership of COSATU should take up positions within the ANC or SACP, should be a matter that must be debated openly within all the organisations and the viability of such an option examined.

NN: De Klerk spoke at length about the failures of socialism in the East and the virtues of free enterprise for SA. What is your comment?

JN: Unfortunately, the National Party [NP] is looking at the situation through tinted glasses.

The failure of capitalism in SA is evident to the vast majority of our people. More than 4-million are unemployed, 5-million are homeless, millions live in abject poverty in rural areas. The health, social security and education systems are in a crisis. There has been virtually no growth in the economy for the last 10 years. SA monopolies are exporting vast sums of capital while inflation continues to undermine our standards of living. These are things that the NP surely cannot boast about.

NN: So how do you address these problems?

JN: Firstly we require a democratic government that has the necessary resources to address these in-equalities caused by apartheid, such as the fact that the oppressed black majority, while constituting 80 percent of the population, has been restricted to the ownership of 13 percent of the land.

Secondly we have to ensure that the society is fully democratised. People though their own mass organisations must be able to jointly determined policy in key areas of investment, production, education, health, housing and social security.

An example is COSATU's commitment to draft a workers' charter containing the rights of workers, not only on the factory floor, but also in the economy and more broadly in society.

A government must only be able to change such rights through negotiations with COSATU. Similarly, one sees a similar way in which education bodies such as teachers and student organisations, like the NECC [National Education Crisis Committee], developing an education charter. The civics will have a role in determining housing policy.

These are issues that obviously have to be fully debated within our structures urgently.

Liberal policy makers are attempting to force us to discuss only a Bill of Rights that deals with individual human rights. While COSATU sees that as important, we believe it is also important to safeguard collective rights of our constituencies in a post-apartheid SA.

NN: Much is being said about the nature of the economic system in the immediate post-apartheid society. What is COSATU's vision in this regard? Can you define these perceptions more specifically in relation to socialism?

JN: Well I think that what we accept as COSATU today that the reality of a post-apartheid economy is that it will be mixed. The struggle that needs to be fought is what the shape and content of that mix is and what role the mass formations of people have in policy making in that mixed economy.

If one takes, for example, COSATU putting forward the workers' charter, what we would probably be arguing through the workers' charter is that as the union movement it would have to play a significant role in determining policy-making in a mixed economy.

NN: How do you see the role of a post-apartheid SA in the southern African region?

JN: One has to accept that SA is part of a subcontinent and that wealth of SA has been built not just by SA workers but by workers from our neighbouring states as well—which is a consequence of the migrant labour system, that it is our responsibility, together with those democratic governments and their people, to develop Southern Africa as a whole. But to do that in a way which is democratic and not arbitrary and unilateral.

And doing it in a way that does not create a situation of neocolonialism. So one would say that SA has a very important role in uplifting the standards of living not just of the SA people but of the people of the entire region and in Africa as a whole.

DP's Worrall Discusses ANC Negotiating Stance

MB1202225090 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 12 Feb 90

[Interview with Democratic Party coleader Denis Worrall by Ed Richardson on Nelson Mandela's 11 February Cape Town address; date and place not given; from the "Africa South" program—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Worrall] It was a very carefully considered statement in which he set himself up to cover three points.

The first was, address himself to his own followers and the ANC [African National Congress]—its past and future; secondly, white South Africans; and thirdly, the international community, in particular his reassurances to white South Africa. I hope that whites have taken those on board.

I think it is now extremely important that talks can take place as quickly as possible between the government and the ANC, that we get some sort of procedure going. And, I think what is also very clear from happenings in Cape Town, all over the country, is the importance of maintaining stability in the months which lie ahead. But, I was encouraged, and I believe by Mandela's speech, and I believe that all South Africans have reason to be encouraged by the generally conciliatory tone which he took.

[Richardson] What about his reference to the armed struggle, that that must continue?

[Worrall] Well, the reference to the armed struggle, it was actually very carefully canceled. What exactly he seemed to be saying was that the armed struggle must, we must, be prepared, and, in fact, he was saying we must be prepared to continue the armed struggle if necessary. That was the implication of what he was saying. The commitment clearly was to peaceful discussions and peaceful negotiations to the resolution of our problems through peaceful means, and that is what came across.

[Richardson] Now, since President de Klerk's speech over two Fridays ago now [2 February], the ANC's line has been much the same, that they continue repeating the demands of the Harare Declaration.

Do you see them now taking a different line, also, sort of moving the other quarter they have been asked to do by overseas media? [question as heard]

[Worrall] Well, I think there is no doubt about it that the Harare Declaration, the preconditions in the Harare Declaration, these have determined whether the discussions were going to start. Now, when President de Klerk spoke on 2 February, he, in effect, was responding to the Harare Declaration preconditions, and the fact is those have now pretty well been met. I think to the extent that the ANC and others are saying that they are not fully met, I think this reflects more a psychological unpreparedness on their part. What is important is that the ANC leadership abroad realize it must get back to South Africa as quickly as possible and that the real talks-about-talks should begin. Then, it is extremely important, and this is something that I cannot overemphasize, then it is important that everybody be involved in the process. Right now, it is important that the ANC and the government achieve agreement on the preconditions. But then, the process has got to be opened up when everybody has to be involved in that procedure. That is vital, otherwise we are going to have a situation in which racial polarization will be encouraged, and that is the last thing that we want.

[Richardson] Is there a danger, if the ANC does not react quickly enough now, that they will actually be left out of the talks altogether, left out of the process?

[Worrall] No, I do not believe that the procedure can even start or serious talks can even start without the ANC. No, I do not believe that this is a possibility. [passage omitted]

Government To 'Clarify' Protest March Policies

MB1302151390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1351 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] House of Assembly Feb 13 SAPA—The government would come to Parliament with proposals to legally clarify the requirements for peaceful protest marches, the minister of justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, said on Tuesday [13 February].

Speaking during an interpellation debate proposed by Mr. Chris de Jager (CP [Conservative Party], Bethal) as to who had arranged various protest marches in Cape Town between January 29 and February 2 this year, and whether permission had been sought for them, he said he welcomed the speech in the debate by Dr. Denis Worrall, DP [Democratic Party] spokesman on law and order, who had pointed out certain shortcomings and suggested improvements.

Dr. Worrall suggested that while the right to organize peaceful protests was granted, the organisers should be required to give timeous notice of the event to a designated official, such as a magistrate. The notice would include such details as the purpose of the march, route, date and time, expected numbers, and speakers.

An onus would also rest on the organisers to ensure, as far as practically possible, that the protest would be peaceful.

Mr. Coetsee said although no permission had been asked for the marches—organised by Ms. Cheryl Carolus and the Reverend Syd Lockett—it remained the responsibility of the chief magistrate to ensure the safety of the people of Cape Town, and he had at all times acted in good faith.

Mr. de Jager said the people responsible for organising the march had had to ask for permission.

The situation existed that there had been no request for permission. Without this, no-one could be asked for security for any damages which may arise. Mr. Coetsee said this would have to be embodied in the proposed legislative requirements.

Dr. Corne Mulder (CP, Randfontein) said the chief magistrate had asked himself for permission, and granted it.

The ANC [African national Congress] challenged that it would not ask for permission, and then the government just gave it.

15 Feb Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB1502140690

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Opposing Economic Policies Require 'Serious Rethink'—A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 15 February reads: "Nationalisation is the ANC's [African National Congress] slogan for economic justice in South Africa, but a more accurate slogan would be 'Redistribute wealth to increase poverty'. For that would be the economic result. Dr. D.F. Malan's government had to be dissuaded from fatally attempting it. Instead of nationalising, the NP [National Party] went on a bureaucratic binge, launched on the socialism which had been introduced earlier to meet the 'poor white' problem. Now nationalisation is mooted, quite wrongly, as a cure for the 'poor black' problem. Mr. Nelson Mandela has given new fire to the old debate, because he openly espouses nationalisation of banks and mines, two pillars of the country's free enterprise economy. It is a debate that will go to the negotiating table, because it epitomises the hopes of blacks and the fears of whites. The two opposing policies, a totally free market verses nationalisation, run so contrary to each other that a serious rethink is essential. It is neither practical nor

politically feasible to negotiate a total / free economy, and it would be suicidal for blacks to try nationalisation. But the answer should not be merely a compromise of the two. There should instead be a co-operative effort by government, local communities, organised commerce and industry and voluntary organisations. Most of all, cognisance must be taken of black perceptions that capitalism feeds on race domination, with the 'haves' getting rich on the work of the 'have-nots'. If nationalisation is to be discouraged, a way will have to be found to give the poor a share of the fruits of private enterprise. One way is the deliberate offer by private enterprise, if necessary on incentives offered by government, of a meaningful stake for blacks in the ownership and direction of major companies. Nationalist Afrikaners lost their enthusiasm for nationalisation that way, and there is no reason why black South Africans should react differently."

Mandela Likely To Play ANC's 'Bullish Game'—"White South Africans who were expecting rather more for their comfort from Nelson Mandela's statements since his release on Sunday [11 February] need to put aside their rose-tinted spectacles and accept the reality of the probable movement to a new order in this country," observes John Ryan in a second editorial on the same page. "To begin with, they should remember that Mr. Mandela is a member of a fundamentalist organisation fighting for radical reforms such as full franchise for all citizens of South Africa in a unitary system. And, as Mr. Mandela himself has been careful to point out, he is at present only an ordinary member of the African National Congress. Despite his past credentials and a reverence that will probably make him the ANC's supreme leader very soon, Mr. Mandela holds no formal office now. So, while his unofficial authority with the organisation is not doubted, he can issue statements only as one part of a collective leadership." "Parties about to enter a bargaining situation are always likely to exaggerate their expectations, and the ANC may yet agree to go to the negotiating table before its full package of demands has been met—as long as it is reasonably satisfied that they eventually will be. Mr. Mandela suggested this at the [12 February] press conference when he said he was confident the negotiating mechanism would get under way soon. Meanwhile, the man who could wield the most influence in those talks is bound to follow the consensus of the ANC's national executive and play the bullish game."

BUSINESS DAY

'Hard Bargaining' To Characterize Economic Debate—"While Nelson Mandela's threats and his less-considered comment batter nervous markets, the political and economic battleground between the NP and the ANC is taking shape," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 15 February. "The ANC wants all the power and is only beginning to hint that it may compromise on policies formulated in the 1950s and 1960s; the NP is prepared to abdicate peacefully but wants a share of government to prevent white domination being exchanged for black majority rule. These opposing positions are not obstacles to negotiation but the essence of what must be hammered out in hard bargaining between hard men." "But, on the optimistic assumption that some sort of reason will prevail, a fascinating debate lies ahead."

CAPE TIMES

Mandela Alleviates Need To Hit 'Panic Button'—"Mr. Nelson Mandela's reassuring words to whites at a press conference at Bishopscourt yesterday were timely. The pace of events has been breathtaking, and in a radically new and unfamiliar political situation untoward happenings such as looting and hooliganism, even on a limited scale, tend to arouse apprehension," reads a page 12 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 13 February. "At this early stage in the run-up to negotiation it was predictable that Mr. Mandela would call for pressures of all kinds to be maintained." "Rhetoric apart, the reality is that sanctions are beginning to ease somewhat and the armed struggle is winding down. The removal of the ANC's Angola bases to far-off Tanzania as part of the Namibia-Angola peace agreement has hardly boosted the ANC's military capability. So the Grand Parade speech should be seen in perspective." "Mr. Mandela's ritual re-statement of the 1955 (Freedom Charter) commitment to nationalisation is not necessarily alarming. Until the ANC has had the opportunity to confer in Lusaka or in Johannesburg, for that matter, and to formulate something rather more up-to-date and specific on economic policy, it is premature to hit the panic button. Meanwhile, it is reassuring that Mr. Mandela is sensitive to white apprehensions and is concerned to allay them."

Angola

Withdrawal Talks Delayed at RSA, U.S. Request

MB1502072290 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Talks aimed at restarting the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola have been delayed at the request of South Africa and the United States.

The joint commission of South Africa, Angola and Cuba, and observers from the United States and the Soviet Union were due to meet today. However, the Angolan foreign ministry said in a statement that the meeting had been postponed until early next month because South Africa and the United States had asked for more time to prepare.

Cuba suspended the withdrawal, which is scheduled to be completed by the middle of next year, after the death of four Cuban soldiers in fighting between the Angolan government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] last month.

KUP Commentary Criticizes Cuban Troop Presence

MB1302150290 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Station commentary: "President Fidel Castro's Utterances on Angola"]

[Text] For the people of Angola, for all of us and each and every patriot of this beloved Angola, there's no shadow of doubt that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is a factor of instability and disunity of Angolans.

The Cuban troops and all the Cubans in Angola should immediately leave for Cuba so as to leave Angolans in control of their own country and reconcile themselves in the interest of the whole nation.

There is no sincere, honest, integral and consequent Angolan who would like the Cubans to remain here in Angola. They should pack up their bags and leave.

Following discussions held in various world capitals for the signing of the Brazzaville and New York agreements, it was clearly stipulated in an explicit way that the South African troops would abandon Namibia and, at the same time, the Cuban troops would leave Angolan soil.

The symmetry of time was badly calculated because the South Africans left long before the Cubans had completed their departure for Havana. Worse still, the verification of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is executed by a handful of UNAVEM [UN Angolan Verification Mission] men who, although they would be of goodwill could never conveniently carry out their task.

Reality shows that the Launda regime and its Cuban protectors have duped the national and world opinion in

the movement and positioning of Cuban soldiers in Angola, short of the determined latitudes.

That is a true blindman's bluff. The Cuban troops are still circulating in areas prohibited by the signed treaties.

Often, the media ask UNITA [National Movement for the Total Independence of Angola] envoys about the sincerity of the Cuban authorities with regard to the withdrawal of Cuban troops who had invaded Angola.

Through the most authoritative voice of our beloved President Dr. Savimbi, UNITA has encouraged the withdrawal of the Cubans by safeguarding the modalities of their withdrawal without major problems.

Thus, there could have been a modus vivendis between UNITA and the Cuban troops consisting in guaranteeing the security of the Cubans while in withdrawal.

Who violated these principle?

It is the Cubans, starting from President Fidel Castro himself and his chief of staff because they have never agreed to identify the location of the Cuban troops still present in Angola.

Could it be lack of flags?

Even if they did not have them, they would put up card boards or something of that sort to indicate where the Cuban troops are hidden.

In this pre-planned confusion sought by the central government of Cuba, every time that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] troops are attacked by UNITA, in legitimate defence, UNITA is surprised with the news that in the attacked FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] quarters or trucks, Cubans also died there. They mix in order to confuse the public that the FAPLA are powerful and can launch offensives against UNITA, contrary to the desire for genuine peace and national reconciliation.

Usually, apart from being the main fighting force of the MPLA regime, flying latest jets, driving tanks, etc. Cuban troops occupy the strategic rear locations in order to give military advantages to the MPLA.

The sincerity of the Cuban troops in Angola is now put in question by national and the world opinion. It is necessary to redefine their behavior in order to finish with the ambiguities of action of the Cubans in Angola.

Angola is not a Cuban province and the regime in power in Luanda was not elected by the Angolan people. It was installed by Cuban tanks and jets supplied by the Soviet Union.

The Government of the United States and the Government of South Africa should not accept to discuss the appendix of the Angolan problem while they leave the essence of the conflict.

The main cause of the problem in Angola is the presence of the Cuban troops.

It is the Cuban troops who encourage the MPLA to continue the militarist and genocidal ways, opposing the constant appeals of such forces as the Angolan bishop's letter and those of Western governments.

Cuban withdrawal should be encouraged and speeded up. Thus, peace and national reconciliation among the Angolan people and the end of the war will be assured in Angola.

Angolan people, UNITA militants, it is necessary to denounce the Cuban presence in every part of the national territory in order to end the war as soon as possible.

The arrogance of the MPLA is due to the Cuban presence.

Cuban out of Angola.

Long live genuine and national reconciliation.

Mozambique

President Chissano Departs for Libya 14 Feb

MB1402141090 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano is on his way to Libya for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, his Libyan counterpart.

Joaquim Chissano is accompanied by Trade Minister Daniel Gabriel, Lieutenant General Hama Thai, armed forces chief of staff, and other government officials. The visit to Libya will continue until Saturday [17 February].

'Bandits' Kill 45 in Ressano Garcia Train Ambush

MB1402180090 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Reports reaching our newsroom say armed bandits murdered 45 people today during an attack on a passenger train on the Ressano Garcia line, in the Chanculo region. The terrorist action also wounded 19 persons, but their condition is not yet known.

An official source told Radio Mozambique that the train was mainly carrying Mozambican miners who work in South Africa. The ambush occurred at 1130 following a landmine explosion. Four rail cars turned over, and one was derailed as a result of the blast. Some 100 meters of the line have been damaged. The attack was carried out at the 73-km mark between Chanculo and Movene, some 15 km from the Ressano Garcia [South African] border.

Namibia

UN Official Discusses Angolan Border Security

MB1402123990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1231 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Windhoek, Feb 14, SAPA—Conditions in the Ovambo region of northern Namibia have made it impossible to control the movement of people across the border with Angola. Mr. Cedric Thornberry, director of the office of the United Nations special representative, said on Wednesday [14 February].

SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio news reported Mr. Thornberry said crime originating in Angola was prevalent over an area of between 30 and 40km north of Omungwelume. As a result of dense undergrowth and large spans of water after good rains, it was impossible to implement effective border controls.

Mr. Thornberry said only foot patrols were practical under these conditions. He said the Malaysian battalion of UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] and a large number of UN police monitors in the area made it more difficult for people to cross the border.

After independence the task would be taken over by the Namibian Government, he said.

Mr. Thornberry warned that if the situation in Angola did not stabilise, the new government would experience continual problems in the region.

The commander of the SWA [South-West African] Police public relations unit, Brig. Sigi Eimbeck, said police were not equipped to do border patrols because of a personnel shortage.

He said a group of policemen were currently receiving training and would be used to patrol the border once they finished.

He emphasised, however, that police were essentially responsible for combatting crime and expressed the hope that the future government would make other arrangements for border security.

SWAPO Announces Jackson Visit 15 Feb

MB1502083890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0820 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Windhoek Feb 15 SAPA—American civil rights campaigner and former presidential candidate, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, is due to arrive in Namibia on Thursday [15 February] afternoon, SWAPO spokesman Eddie Amkongo confirmed in Windhoek.

According to a local news report, Mr. Jackson, who has cut short his visit to South Africa by three days, is scheduled to meet Namibia's president-in-waiting, Mr. Sam Nujoma. No further details were available of who he would meet or how long the visit would last.

Mr. Jackson arrived in South Africa on February 7 for a 12-day visit as a guest of the South African Council of Churches.

Danish Government To Lift Sanctions 21 Feb

MB1502074390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0707 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] Windhoek Feb 14 SABA—The Danish Government is to lift sanctions against Namibia on February 21, SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio news reports.

The Danish foreign minister, Mr. Uffe Elleman-Jensen, said in a statement issued in Copenhagen the decision was made in cooperation with other Nordic countries, against the background of the constitution adopted for an independent Namibia.

The acceptance of the constitution meant that decisive preconditions had been created to ensure that Namibia would become a free and sovereign member of the international community on March 21.

Mr. Elleman-Jensen said the positive developments that had occurred with the implementation of the settlement plan, which were monitored by UNTAG's Danish contingent, were a good basis for development of the country and for the future of all Namibians.

The cooperation shown by the Constituent Assembly, as well as the adopted constitution, created a solid base for democratic development in an independent Namibia, which would be supported by Denmark in the future, the foreign minister said.

Nujoma Offers Geingob Prime Minister Post

MB1402232290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1705 GMT 14 Feb 90

[Text] Windhoek Feb 14 SABA—The chairman of the Namibian Constituent Assembly, Mr. Hage Geingob, has confirmed he has been offered the post of prime minister (PM) by President-designate Mr. Sam Nujoma, the official SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] newspaper, NAMIBIA TODAY, reported on Wednesday [14 February].

The offer had been made in writing after the adoption of the constitution last Friday [9 February], Mr. Geingob said.

He joked that he was "still considering it".

The PM-designate listed job creation, housing and food self-sufficiency as priorities, but said the government would have to be fully in charge before it could implement its programmes.

"We are taking over a new government from colonialism. So you have first to place yourself into governmental positions and organise and restructure the civil service, which is not going to be an easy task in a situation where you already have people on board.

"The question is how to restructure without hurting anybody," Mr. Geingob said.

He met senior civil servants in Windhoek on Wednesday, a SWAPO spokesman told SABA.

Mr. Geingob also cautioned against public expectations of too fast a change after independence, but invited people to stay in contact with the government on the pace of change.

Mr. Geingob previously held several key posts on behalf of SWAPO.

He was the director of the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, director of the SWAPO election directorate, chairman of the Constituent Assembly and is chairman of the national steering committee planning independence celebrations.

The post of prime minister was left vacant in December when Mr. Nujoma announced his shadow cabinet, with Mr. Geingob delegated to investigate the restructuring of the civil service.

He is highly regarded by friend and foe and was repeatedly praised by opponents in the assembly for his fairness, impartiality and sense of humour.

Zimbabwe

Joshua Nkomo Congratulates Mandela on Release

MB1302165990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1615 GMT 13 Feb 90

[Text] Harare Feb 13 SABA—Senior Minister Joshua Nkomo on Tuesday [13 February] sent a personal telegram to African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela, who was released from prison on Sunday.

"Fraternal greetings and welcome. Free at last. Free at last. Yet complete freedom and establishment of democracy in South Africa still has to be realised. You hold the key and ANC remains the lit torch in guiding the oppressed masses of South Africa, to total freedom," he said, in the telegram, according to ZIANA.

Mr Nkomo said in the telegram he and his family admired Mr Mandela's principles and cherished his courage, determination, role and selflessness in the struggle against apartheid.

"You have not been physically with us for 27 years and yet we have been together. We shall be together until final victory," he said.

Niger

Situation in Niamey 'Considerably Eased' 13 Feb

AB1402142390 Paris AFP in French 1757 GMT
13 Feb 90

[Text] Niamey, 13 Feb (AFP)—The situation in Niamey considerably eased yesterday, a day after the second demonstration by university and high school students for which over a thousand young people turned out at the National Assembly Square in the center of the capital, observers noted. All secondary institutions are still closed, as was decided the day before yesterday by the Niger authorities, and no deployment of security forces was seen. The police appear to have completely disappeared from town, leaving it to its inhabitants. The squad positioned on the outskirts of the university has, thus, been removed, the AFP special correspondent observed.

Contacted yesterday, the student leaders said they were continuing meetings with the rank and file to consider the latest decision by the authorities, made on 12 February, to close the university. They declared their readiness to resume negotiations with the authorities, but demanded that all the victims killed on 9 February be identified and that action taken against those responsible for the repression.

No information had yet been obtained from the mining town of Arlit, in northwestern Niger, where miners were expected to go on strike. The headquarters of the two big mining companies, Somair [Air Region Mining Company] and Cominak [Akouta Mining Company], were deserted, observers noted.

General Ali Saibou, the head of state, is once more playing his tension-releasing card in an attempt to defuse the conflict. This decision appears to have paid dividends so far, observers believe.

Senegal

Violence in Dakar as Wade Returns, Vows Resistance

AB1402124690 Paris AFP in English 1705 GMT
11 Feb 90

Dakar, Feb 11 (AFP)—Senegal's main opposition leader Abdoulaye Wade returned here Saturday [10 February] after an absence of more than six months and called for free, democratic elections.

Police used tear gas to disperse hundreds of supporters waiting to greet Mr. Wade at his Senegalese Democratic Party headquarters and clashes later broke out between demonstrators and security forces in various parts of the capital.

Addressing a news conference at his home a few hours after he returned, Mr. Wade said "immediate free and democratic elections were essential to keep the country from deteriorating further."

Citing the worsening economy; a students' strike; and Senegal's quarrels with Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, and Gambia; Mr. Wade said the situation had become so serious that the public should be allowed to choose new leaders.

Mr. Wade, who spent most of his time away in France, said he no longer contested President Abdou Diouf's victory in the February 1988 presidential elections, but planned to continue his struggle and would work out "methods of resistance against the personal power" of Mr. Diouf during the coming days.

A year ago, Mr. Wade maintained he had won the elections with 62.8 percent of the vote and considered himself the legitimate president of Senegal. Violence erupted in various parts of the capital on Mr. Wade's return Saturday afternoon and continued into the evening in areas outside the city.

People were said to have been injured, but the exact toll was not immediately known.

Informed sources said police had arrested several people and barred journalists from photographing the violence.

Reporters found themselves embroiled in clashes between demonstrators and police, who confiscated film and a camera owned by the French television network TF1.

Demonstrators set fire to government cars, attacked shops, and accosted passers-by, journalists on the scene said.

After Mr. Wade arrived at the airport, police prevented him from taking the announced route to his Democratic Party offices, the opposition leader told journalists. They foiled several other attempts he made to reach party headquarters, then bundled him into a paddy wagon along with four other party officials and drove to his home.

Mr. Wade tried to leave the house after addressing journalists, but was prevented from doing so by police who surrounded the area, prompting him to declare: "I am under de facto house arrest."

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

16 Feb. 1990

